

NASSAU GROWS RICH AND GILDED FEEDING WHISKEY TO STATES

'Only British Colony Without Public Debt,' Is Boast of Bahama Folk.

PROSPERITY IS RECENT

Since Liquor Became Half of Trade Improvements Are General.

ROADS AND SEWERS BUILT

Islanders Insist They Are Safe From Law as Long as Americans 'Can Find Way.'

This is the fifth of a series of articles describing liquor exports from the Bahama Islands to the United States. To-day's article shows the transformation of the colony from poverty to prosperity, due to the Volstead law and its evasion by rum laden ships. Enormous stocks still await shipment to America.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NASSAU, N. P., Bahama Islands, Aug. 25.—Previous to 1920 the Bahamas felt that the world was marching on. If the Governor's report to the British Colonial office showed that the total imports and exports through the port of Nassau had aggregated five or six hundred thousand pounds sterling. With the exception of a few unpalatable years the imports always exceeded the exports by half or even better. And these imports consisted principally of those supplies that make life possible. Raw materials did not figure; the Bahamas do no manufacturing. They consumed, but did little producing.

If the Governor's report showed that the net receipts from the general revenues amounted to \$100,000 Nassau pride began to manifest itself. The periodic talk about civic improvements revived. An air of conscious prosperity would pervade Bay street—the only business thoroughfare in Nassau, the only commercial center in the whole coral-limestone archipelago. The limit would be raised at the local business men's club and somebody would begin talking once more about the projected municipal ice plant and the moving picture theatre that is always going to come to pass, but never does.

So you don't have to be the closest student of economics to realize how these Nassauvians felt when Gov. Cordeaux made public his annual report to the Crown last March. For the first time in Nassau's history (and when you speak of Nassau you talk of the Bahamas) imports had reached and even bettered the \$1,000,000 mark. That there may be less confusion we shall talk in dollars from now on.

Liquor Third of Imports.

Keeping in mind the fact that the Bahamas have to import all their food, even milk, potatoes, corn, eggs, ice and the like, and everything of clothing, household supplies and, to be brief, everything except a few tropical fruits and fish, consider this:

Her total imports for 1920 amounted in value to about \$3,500,000. Just a little less than one-third of that consisted of whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, wine, beer and cordials. The Bahamas do not produce sufficient food to keep a Chinese family on the comfortable side of hunger. Yet nearly one dollar's worth of every three dollars of imports in 1920 was booze.

And the most conservative business men in this super-conservative town assured THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter that such was the inflation in the first six months of 1921 that just about half the imports in that time consisted of hard liquor. Incidentally the Bahamas are producing less foodstuffs this year than they ever did—a sum total so close to all that it requires intense research to discover its dimensions.

There is no profit in considering Nassau's exports. Outside of booze they are as a rule sheer loss. The first of the Atlantic. Besides, the report of Gov. Cordeaux fails to include revenue receipts from liquor exports. The Acting Comptroller of Customs, J. Herbert Peet, pays no attention to exported booze in his report.

The truth of the matter is that the booze is exported in a manner that frees it of local excise taxes. It is carried in ships clearing for another British port; or the ship clears in ballast and the stuff is lightered aboard after she has cleared; or it is carried in smaller motor boats to those islands nearest the path of the American coastwise steamship traffic and picked up in passing by those nonchalant bottoms which thereupon become our beloved mystery ships.

Prosperity Replaces Poverty.

Against this background, then, consider Nassau today. It is perfectly true that she finds herself overstocked with whiskey. It is likewise true that the Royal Bank of Canada, for reasons that may be traced to Downing street, London, has decided that the crazy inflation has gone far enough and has notified the Nassauvian merchants that they need expect further extensions on their paper and must get busy and lift portions thereof before September 1.

Likewise there is much apprehension hereabouts and a deal of resentment. You can't drag a starving man away from his first dinner in weeks and expect him to smile. In this case, however, this particularly underfed Nassau has packed away sufficient financial provender to last her over several lean seasons. The main thing is that she has supplanted her poverty with prosperity.

So the renaissance of this erstwhile moribund colony is told here as it was told to THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter by liquor dealers and representatives of the British Crown. They tell their stories with huge satisfaction.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution was their salvation. They call upon the world to observe

SERVICE MEN ABROAD JOIN RUM RUNNING CREWS HERE

Bootleggers Use Vessels Which Formerly Were Submarine Chasers—Big Money and Promise of Adventure Appeal to Sailors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Paris, Aug. 25.

Bootleggers on the United States coast are using vessels which formerly were submarine chasers and are recruiting men to man them on this side of the Atlantic. An advertisement in English has just appeared here asking men who served aboard submarine chasers during the war to volunteer for work, the nature of which was not stated. An investigation revealed what is going on.

the Bahamas—the only British colony without a public debt. That debt began to disappear in January, 1920, in less than eighteen months the business of beating the Eighteenth Amendment was so successful that not only was that venerable debt wiped out but vast and hitherto untapped of public improvements undertaken.

Boats Flock to Enter Trade.

But the story must be told with some regard for order. Consistency and conciseness are elusive virtues down this way. Just about the time you have discovered that five, six or seven ocean-going schooners have left for the States, each laden with from \$500 to 2,500 cases of whiskey, you observe new signals flying from Port Fincastle. A strange cargo ship is approaching. And you learn that this wide beamed desecrator from the dwindling Grand Banks fishing fleet has just been chartered by a coterie of American business men and that she is due to leave day after tomorrow with 4,000 cases of stuff to be delivered to motor boats just outside the three mile limit at specified points.

Therefore, so far as figures concerning the dimensions of booze shipments to the United States are concerned, they are arbitrary figures may be given. Probably it is best to confine such statements to the estimates of local liquor dealers. They rejoice in the belief that in the past twelve months an average of 10,000 cases have left these islands every week, and that 90 per cent. of them have safely been conveyed to the parched American throat.

No international law is spat upon. Let the apostles of prohibition rave and accuse, threaten and revile. This British archipelago laughs loud and raucously, admitting that all that the drys say is utterly true.

"But what are you going to do about it?" they demand. "What can America do about it? We are operating a British business in a British colony, under British permit. Can the American Government prohibit one of her citizens from buying whiskey from a British wholesaler in the British Empire?"

But it is necessary in the interests of clarity that the present situation here in Nassau be approached chronologically. That which has occurred in these islands since January 1, 1921, has never been told, although variously guessed at. Therefore we begin with the day on which the Eighteenth Amendment became part and parcel of the American Constitution, and follow on through the rise and fall of Bimini, the dawn and noonday of Grand Bahama and Gun Cay, and the present price war that has been waged between the islands and the United States. It's the story of the Scotch, Irish and English distillation that makes you sing sentimental songs in a high falsetto—old warrior juice that won battles in Flinders.

Conservative observers are saying that there are 10,000 stills turning out

overnight whiskey, brandy and rum in Porto Rico, and that the awful produce of these illicit stills is being consumed by the only people on earth who could or would drink it—Americans. There are no such copper destroyers here. There's no reason why there should be. There's enough legitimate stuff on these islands and coasts to keep Broadway New Year's eve for several years, with more arriving in every cargo steamer that reports from Jamaica, Canada, Cuba, Chile, etc.

But to adhere to the avowed purpose of this article and approach the situation in an orderly manner we shall go back to January, 1920. On the aforesaid January 1 the Bahamas were just about bankrupt. Being more or less bankrupt had come to be a habit ever since filibustering to Cuba and South America had taken its place in history beside plush furniture and china pug dogs. But the Nassauvians entered on 1920 with a feeling that it might mean a new year to some folks somewhere, but that it meant nothing but 365 more afternoons in this all but forgotten colony.

The United States was about to be wrung dry. That meant that Americans who had the time, the cash and the desire would use to home when they wanted a drink that could be trusted. But the Nassauvians took it for granted that such Yankees would go to Canada, Cuba or over the Atlantic. They were seized at Atlantic City.

Witnesses testified some of the liquor found at Bookbinder's place bore markings similar to those on whiskey alleged to have been brought to this country from the Bahamas. Islands by the schooners Pocumoke and Berke, which were seized at Atlantic City.

TRAFFIC COP SEIZES 250 CASES OF LIQUOR

Truck From Baltimore Halted at Chester, Pa.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 25.—A shipment of liquor estimated to be worth \$20,000, was discovered by accident here to-day when a traffic policeman arrested the driver of a truck from Baltimore for failing to have proper license tags on his machine.

The driver, who described himself as William Fisher of 331 East Forty-third street, New York city, had a preliminary hearing and was held under \$5,000 bail pending further investigation.

To-day the Nassauvians have discharged their public indebtedness and have drawn up and undertaken a programme of public improvement that would make an American real estate development seem piffling. Without debate they appropriated \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements. They decided that ocean going steamers should come right up to the Bay street docks instead of riding at anchor a few hundred yards out beyond the bars and shoals. Half of this appropriation was made in cash; the rest to be obtained in debenture bonds.

New public buildings, to cost \$300,000 or thereabout, were started and are now well on the road to completion. American labor was fetched from the States. The existing twelve candle-power electric lighting plant was to be im-

proved in a museum and a new plant costing \$500,000 was agreed upon. That item in the programme is to be started on the road to reality just as soon as the present political upheaval is straightened out. And one is compelled to digress right here to say that the States never developed a local political situation more passionate than Nassau's. When you consider making something out of nothing you should model your operations after Nassau's success.

Real Highway for First Time.

They decided to lay out \$50,000 for road improvements, and for the first time in its history the island of New Providence (the most important of the group) has a negotiable highway from end to end. There's to be a sea wall between this island of New Providence and Pottery Cay (pronounced Key) and the engineers, imported from the States, suggested \$25,000 for that. No really progressive community is complete without a sewerage system and a water system. The same engineers set aside \$150,000 for these projects. And then, just to show that money was no object where the glory of Nassau was concerned, the programme makers scattered \$200,000 more just to add those touches that would make the archipelago a place for men to fight for.

And that is Nassau and the Bahamas to-day. Probably it is the only place on earth where business was and is humming while all the rest of the world eries depression and views with alarm an ever increasing army of unemployed. Just the same, it is true, there is a full in alcoholic commerce in Nassau, but it is only temporary.

SAY HE HAD BAHAMA BOOZE.

Restaurant Man Held in \$15,000 for Unlawful Importation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Emanuel Bookbinder, whose restaurant was raided Tuesday and liquors valued at \$15,000 seized, was held in \$15,000 bail today after a hearing before a United States Commissioner. He is charged with concealing, buying and selling merchandise after importation, knowing the same to be imported contrary to law.

Witnesses testified some of the liquor found at Bookbinder's place bore markings similar to those on whiskey alleged to have been brought to this country from the Bahamas. Islands by the schooners Pocumoke and Berke, which were seized at Atlantic City.

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NO MEDICINAL BEER; MELLON SO DECIDES

Secretary Suddenly Reverses His Attitude Following Failure to Pass Bill.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon suddenly reversed his attitude with regard to medicinal beer regulations to-day, following the failure of the anti-beer bill to pass Congress. The regulation which would permit manufacture and sale of real beer on physicians' prescriptions will be held up indefinitely.

Reaching his office this morning, he hurriedly called Prohibition Commissioner Blair. They discussed the advisability of putting the beer regulations into operation, as Secretary Mellon had many times stated was his purpose. He had reaffirmed that determination several times lately, and it was generally accepted as a fact that the regulations for real beer would go out in the event of failure of Congress to pass the anti-beer bill.

What forced Mr. Mellon to change his mind and to direct Commissioner Blair to hold up the regulations indefinitely was not officially made known. The regulations had been signed by Mr. Blair and approved by Mr. Mellon in final form. Many brewers anticipating them were making ready to manufacture and sell medicinal beer to meet an eager demand from the trade.

At the Treasury it was said officially that Secretary Mellon's chief reason for pigeonholing the regulations was his fear that they would be nullified by action of Congress when it reconvenes.

The failure to pass the anti-beer bill was not the result of a fight on the main purpose of the bill, which both House and Senate had approved, but of the squabble over the Stanley search and seizure amendment.

It was also suggested that the brewers might suffer losses, if after they had put the plant adjustments in shape to comply with the rules governing medicinal beer distribution the rules should be later outlawed by Congress. Secretary Mellon did not want to encourage the incurring of such losses.

Legal advisers of the Treasury still maintain that it would be legal to issue the regulations. They have so advised Secretary Mellon. In fact they have informed him that withholding them is illegal.

SPAIN-ARGENTINA AIR LINE.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 25.—A Spanish mission, headed by Commander Herrera, arrived here last night to study the project of establishing airship communication between Spain and Argentina.

MRS. WHITE CALLED BOOTLEGGING QUEEN

U. S. Attorney Collins Asserts She Supplied High Class Liquor at Top Prices.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.

Mrs. Mary White, arrested by Federal agents Tuesday evening, is the mysterious "Queen of the Bootleggers" for whom Federal detectives have been looking for weeks. Wallace E. J. Collins, Acting United States Attorney, of Brooklyn, declared last night. He said that Mrs. White had been identified as the woman who had slipped away when agents stopped a carload of booze at Buffalo, near the Canadian border, recently, and that he had other information connecting her with widespread bootlegging.

The woman who escaped from the agents at Buffalo was described as wearing a loose fitting garment resembling a wrapper. The identification of the "woman with the wrapper" as the "Queen of the Bootleggers" was a good deal of a surprise to the Government agents, who had not expected to find the "queen" personally engaged in smuggling.

Mrs. White, according to Mr. Collins, is the medium of supply for most of the Long Island road houses, which have been able to stock up through her with wines, liquors and cordials of all kinds, and said to be of the better qualities.

"Mrs. White has made a large amount of money by supplying high class liquors at top prices," said Mr. Collins. "I am going to ask the Grand Jury to-morrow to indict her for conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, for selling liquor illegally and for transporting liquor illegally."

Many prohibition agents have been called in to see Mrs. White, and word has been sent to several outside the city to come in and identify her if possible. Mr. Collins is anxious to find out just how far her alleged operations have extended.

CHINESE PLEADS GUILTY. Helped Bring In Forty on the Bowes Castle.

Wang Tai, said to have been the head of the conspiracy to land the forty Chinese who were found two weeks ago on the steamship Bowes Castle, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court, Brooklyn, to attempting to smuggle in the Chinese in violation of the immigration laws. He will be arraigned for sentence Monday. Thirty-five of the Chinese were deported and the other five are held as witnesses.

ATLANTIC CITY FINDS BIG FAKE GIN PLANT

Thousand Quarts of Liquor in Making Seized.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 25.—A fully equipped plant for the manufacture of fake Gordon gin was raided by local prohibition officers to-day and 340 gallons of grain alcohol were seized. A thousand quarts of alleged gin in the making, consisting of juniper berries steeped in grain alcohol, were also taken.

The gin factory, in Ardell avenue, in the rear of a junkshop operated by Isaac Raphael, was well fitted out and capable of supplying a vast demand. A large quantity of fake Gordon gin labels, forged Government certificates and other spurious bottle markers were also seized.

The raid was made by Burton A. Gaskill, special prosecutor, and Harry Pullmer and John P. Wilson, county detectives. For weeks Atlantic City has been flooded with alleged Gordon gin sold broadcast by bootleggers on the street and boardwalk at prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$10 a quart. The imitation was excellent and deceived many expert drinkers who cheerfully paid for the liquor. Although there has been, according to report, but little gin brought to the resort by rum smugglers in the past, the shore for weeks has been the stamping ground for lurking peddlers, who sold what was purported to be genuine imported liquor. Frequent complaints were made, and after careful investigation, the source of the main supply, according to the county officers, was located. No arrests have been made as yet.

MISS STONE DENIES SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Propaganda for Kinkadee's Friends, She Says.

Miss Olive M. P. Stone, the nurse who shot and killed Ellis G. Kinkadee, the lawyer, indignantly denied from her cell in Raymond street jail yesterday that she was Minna M. Stone, who in 1906, sued a prominent Chicago business man for breach of promise.

"I spoke with Miss Stone at the jail about the matter," said David F. Price of counsel yesterday, "and she denied absolutely that she is the same woman. She said that statements to that effect were absolutely false and were created by Kinkadee's Cincinnati friends for the purpose of embarrassing public opinion against her."

Mr. Price pointed out that Miss Stone was 16 years old at the time and was not in Cincinnati, but in Kentucky with her parents. The next move in the Kinkadee case will be for the District Attorney Lewis to move the case for trial.

DESPOUND MAN DROWNED.

The body of Michael Sonzone, formerly a clerk at the Hall of Records, was taken yesterday from the East River at the foot of Delancey street. His home was at 2 Horatio street, and members of the family told the police he had been a drug addict and had been despondent since losing his city position. He was 35 years old.

F. H. KELLY'S BAIL FIXED AT \$10,000

Former Revenue Official Charged With Theft of \$27,000 in Government Bonds.

Frederick F. Kelly, arrested Wednesday and charged with the theft of \$27,000 in Government bonds, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitechock and held in \$10,000 bail. Mrs. Elizabeth Van Nostrand, who was taken into custody with Kelly while he was attempting to dispose of two \$1,000 Government bonds at the exchange office of Ignatz Engle, 64 West 155th street, was held in \$500 bail. They will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

In the complaint sworn out by Peter Rubano, arresting officer, it is alleged that on July 23 Kelly cashed a Government bond for \$500 in Engle's exchange and that the note cashed was one of several constituting the contents of a registered letter containing \$25,000 in bonds, received by Kelly in June, 1919, when he was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District. The letter disappeared soon after it had been received and it was not until Kelly's arrest that some of the lost bonds were located.

Agent Rubano charged Mrs. Van Nostrand, who is said to run a boarding house in 177th street, where Kelly resided, accepted most of the money Kelly obtained for the stolen \$500 bond. The complaint charges that Kelly is separated from his wife and paid the money to Mrs. Van Nostrand on account for a loan she made him. Kelly was foreman of the jury at the trial of Rae Tanzer, who was charged with using the mails to defraud. That charge was made by the late James W. Osborne. Mrs. Van Nostrand was represented by James W. Osborne.

CHAPEAU WAR ENDS. Modistes Enjoin Rival in Same Building.

Supreme Court Justice Wasservogel in a decision yesterday upheld the exclusive right of Marjane, Ltd., which consals of Miss Jane Pinous and Miss Marjorie S. Stieglitz, to purvey "modes et chapeaux" in 45 West Forty-eighth street. This right was given them by their lease, the women contended, but the owners of the building, Emil Reich and Arthur Welsch, allowed Miss Irene Stevens to open a rival hat and gown establishment in the same building under the name of "Mme. Irene."

Justice Wasservogel granted an injunction restraining the landlords from allowing the other business to continue in their building and restraining Mme. Irene from "exhibiting or offering for sale dresses, gowns, tea gowns and blouses" on the premises.

HARD TO BELIEVE—but TRUE!

You can own and enjoy an automobile from now until next spring and yet actually save money!

1. The most beautiful, healthful and exhilarating motor season of the year—the Autumn—is just ahead. If ever you want to enjoy a car, NOW's the time.
2. Because of the fair prices, wonderful values and unprecedented sales of the new Studebaker cars, we have been able to get the cars we take in trade at prices both fair and reasonable.
3. The benefit of these fair prices is passed on to you. Having made a legitimate profit in the sale of the new cars, no extra profits are tacked on to the used cars when sold.
4. We believe the prices of the cars listed below are so much less than the cars will bring next Spring that the difference amounts to a real saving—and you have the pleasure of a car all that time.
5. And remember, you are dealing with the House of Studebaker, an institution of sixty-nine years standing, whose business policy is FAIR DEALING.
6. Just one final word: Act quickly! Dealers can buy these cars and sell them at a good profit.

IF these statements fail to convince you, come in and see the cars themselves—THEY WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Here are the values:

- | | |
|---|--|
| No. 3246—Studebaker, Series 1919. 4-cyl. 5-pass. touring. Repainted body in royal blue; black running gear. A splendid, economical family car. \$535.00 | No. 3145—Studebaker, Series 1920, Special Six. Just redone in maroon, with black running gear. Finest leather upholstery and appointments. \$1275.00 |
| No. 3090—Studebaker, Series 1919, Special Six. 6-cyl. 6-pass. touring. Newly painted green. Real leather upholstery; one man top; complete set of curtains. \$1075.00 | No. 3077—Studebaker, Series 1920, Big Six. 7-pass. touring. Newly painted maroon, fenders and running gear black. Real leather upholstery. A car that will stand up under roughest wear. \$1375.00 |
| No. 3282—Studebaker, Series 1919, Big Six. 6-cyl. 7-pass. touring. Excellent running order. An unusual chance to own a real car at a low price. \$985.00 | No. 3284—Studebaker, Series 1920, Big Six. 7-pass. touring. Just repainted in Brewster green, with black fenders and running gear. Bumper, mirror, real leather upholstery—everything a motorist wants to-day. \$1385.00 |
| No. 3050—Studebaker, Series 1919, Big Six. Limousine. Body in Brewster green. Fenders and running gear in black. A splendid car for long years of service. \$1385.00 | No. 3128—Studebaker, Series 1920, Big Six. 7-pass. touring. A mate to the car above described (No. 3284). These two cars are full of untroubled miles and make a wonderful appearance. \$1390.00 |
| No. 3122—Studebaker, Series 1920, Special Six touring. With Adams & Williams winter top. Dark green, with yellow wheels. With bumper, mirror, windshield wiper, etc. Real leather upholstery. \$1275.00 | No. 3042—Studebaker, Series 1921, Special Six. Two-pass. roadster. Newly painted body in blue; running gear in black. Has not been run far. \$1250.00 |
| No. 3222—Studebaker, Series | |